

THE APPLICATION OF WAVELET-MULTIFRACTAL ANALYSIS IN PROBLEMS OF METAL STRUCTURE

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Summary. Raising of problem. In order to obtain acceptable results of the evaluation of the metal structure developed methodology should include the use of both classical and modern methods of its evaluation and the properties of the produced goods. Thus, to establish the relationship between mechanical properties and structural elements of metal to use multifractal theory. The proposed method is the most appropriate to quantify the majority of real structures, which are integral approximation figures Euclid introduces some uncertainty, and therefore not always acceptable in practical problems of modern materials science. According to the proposed method, each of heterogeneous objects, which are the structures most metals can be characterized by variety of statistical Renyi dimensions. The range of dimensions multifractals interpreted as some of the physical laws, which have a separate statistical properties that make it possible to their financial performance. Application of statistical dimensions of the structural elements for the assessment of qualitative characteristics of metal contributes to their formalization as a function of the fractal dimension. This in turn makes it possible to identify and anticipate the physical and mechanical properties of the metal without producing special mechanical tests. **Purpose** – obtain information about the possible application of wavelet-multifractal analysis to assess the microstructure of the metal. **Conclusion.** Using the methods of wavelet multifractal analysis, a statistical evaluation of the structural elements of steel St3ps. An analysis of the characteristics of uniformity, consistency and regularity of the structural elements has shown that most of the change observed in the samples subjected to accelerated cooling water in the temperature range of the intermediate (bainitic) conversion 550 – 450⁰, less - in samples cooled in the temperature range 650 pearlite transformation – 600⁰ and the smallest in the sample in a state factory supplied. These results confirm their sensitivity to structural transformations, and, respectively, and mechanical properties.

Keywords: *microstructure, multifractal, statistical characteristics, wavelet analysis, metal*

[1-3].

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 - (25⁰)
 . 40⁰ / . 9454
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 3 (0,14 %)
 -
 , .

3

-		HRB	† ,	† ,	u, %	ϵ, %	KCU ⁺²⁰ , / 2
1	-	66	450	285	34	73	22
2	: 930-650 ⁰	77	457	302	28	71	19
3	: 930-600 ⁰	84	485	320	26	71	17
4	: 930-550 ⁰	85	500	328	26	67	16
5	: 930-500 ⁰	88	540	400	21	66	16
6	: 930-450 ⁰	93	645	472	21	66	16
7	: 930-400 ⁰	96	698	530	18	65	15

- (17 %).
 4 % - 7, 8 5639.

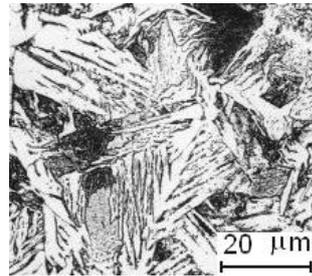
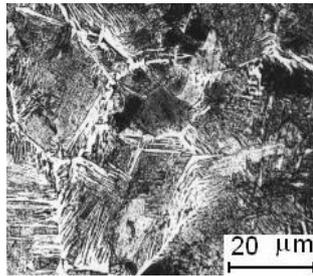
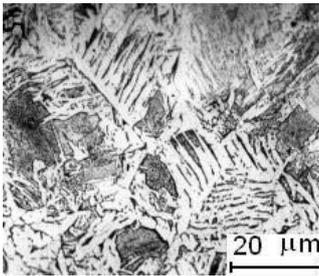
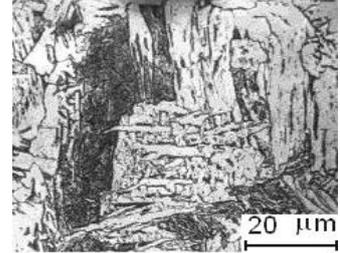
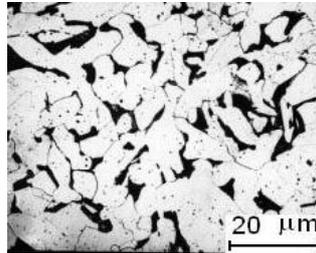
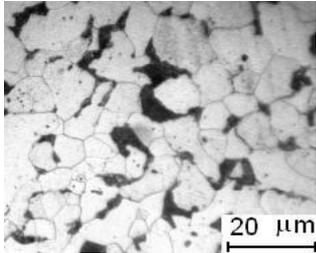
“ 2”

×500.

(.1) , 1 [4].
 2 (.1) , ,
 (83 %)

(.1 , ,);
(.1);

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.1. > 3 : > 1; > 2; > 3;
4; > 5; > 6; > 7

«Olympus C-50»

BMP

256-

0, 6 12

5 [6],

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[5].

3

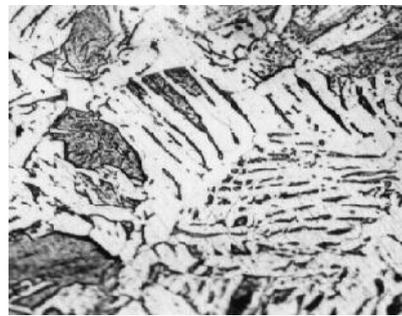
[7].

v. (), -
 , -
 (1)-(3)
 1- .
 100 %
 ×500
 2- .
 $Z(q, v)$

$$Z(q, v) = \sum_{i=1}^N p_i^q \propto v^{-\dagger(q)}, \quad (1)$$

p_i - ,
 , i -
 v , -
 q -
 $-\infty$ $+\infty$.

$$q_{\min} = -100 \quad q_{\max} = 100.$$



.2. , .1 , () - ()

3- .
 $\log Z(q, v) - \log v$,
 /
 () :
 $\dagger(q) = \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln Z(q, v)}{\ln v}$. (2)

$\dagger(q)$ $\dagger(q)$
 ()
 :

$$\begin{cases} r = \frac{d\dagger(q)}{dq}, \\ f(r) = qr - \dagger(q) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

4- .
 $f(r)$ [5],
 ()
 () ,
 (1) q .

5- .
 $f(r)$, :
 -
 , -
 , -
 $f(r)$ ($q=100$),
 .
 $f(r)$ -

$$p_i(v) \approx v^r \quad \alpha.$$

$$\Delta = f(r)_{q=1} - f(r)_{q=100}$$

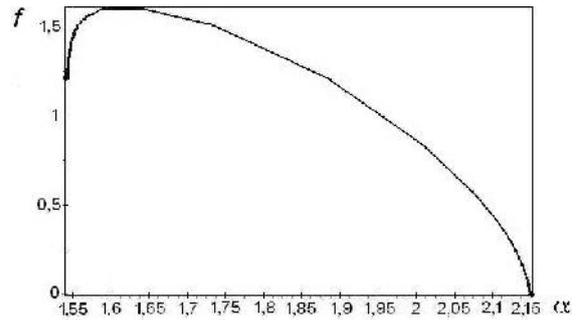
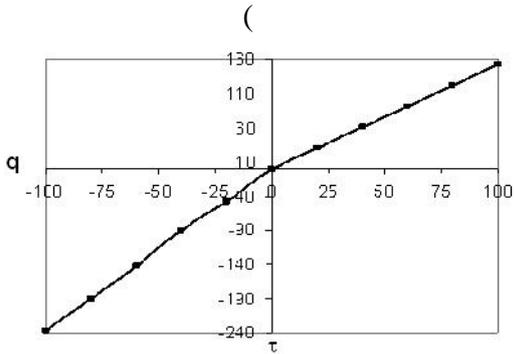
$$K = f(r)_{q=-100} - f(r)_{q=100}$$

U_{1-100} K,

$$f = 1,21,$$

$$\Delta = 1,59 - 1,545 = 0,045$$

$$K = 2,15 - 1,545 = 0,605.$$



. 3.

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() ,

() ,

. 1

() , $550 - 450^0$,

, $650 - 600^0$,

[7].

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